

MARSHAL MORTIER.

HIS EARLY LIFE-HIS CHARACTER. ENJOYED NAPOLEON'S RESPECT AND AFFECTION-BATTLE OF DIRN-LONG COLUMN-EXPEDITION TO RUSSIA.

Edward - Adolphe - Casimer - Joseph - Mortier was born for a soldier; and though inferior as a commander to Soult, Ney, Massena, St. Cyr, and Suchet, he nevertheless played an important part in the great Napoleonic drama, and always exhibited the qualities of a good General.

his father, being a rich farmer, was able to retreat towards. Vienna, pressed by the give him a good education. Having

governed by higher principles of action. His selfishness was not constantly interfering with his duty, and he always appears calm and self-sustained amid the tumultuous events in which his life was

Better educated than many of the other Generals, his mind and feelings were better disciplined, so that the warrior never STEIN-FOUR ARMIES FIGHT IN A triumphed over the man. His very chivalry sprang not so much from the excitement of the moment as from his high sense of honor, which was a part of his nature.

> BATTLE OF DIRNSTEIN. But in the campaign of Austerlitz, at the

battle of Dirnstein, he appears in his most chivalric and determined character. After the capitulation of Ulm, Napoleon continued his progress along the Danube, waiting the moment to strike a mortal blow at the enemy. The Austrians, hear-He was born in Cambray, in 1768, and | ing of the surrender of Mack, began to

adopted the republican side in the revolu- bank of the Danube, while Mortier, at the flash. Amid the carnage that wasted

victorious French.

ing, had pierced but a little way into the position. pa s, and hope grew fainter every moment, as he surveyed his thinned and wasting ranks, when the thunder of cannon at the that defile to his rescue.

The Russians immediately faced this complicated strife of four armies fighting in and Napoleon, who had joined the adthe form of one long protracted column-Mortier hemmed in between two Russian armies, and Doctoroff between two French ones. But Mortier was naturally the first to go down in this unequal strife.

FIGHTING BY STARLIGHT. Combatting all the morning against overwhelming numbers, and struggling all the afternoon in a deep ravine, crushed be-tween two armies, his noble division had sunk away till nothing but the mutilated fragments remained; and now, as twilight deepened over the Danube, its last hour seemed striking. But perceiving that the fire of Dupont approached steadily nearer, he cheered on his men to another, and still another effort.

Under the light of the stars, that now and then twinkled through the volumes of smoke that curtained in the armies, and by the blaze of the artillery, the work of death went on-while an old castle, in prisoned, stood on the hills above, and and the dwellings of 300,000 inhabitants. which Richard Cœur de Lion once lay imlooked sternly down on the strife.

All along that gorge was one incessant thunder-peal of artillery, to which the Napoleon was moving down the right blaze of musketry was as the lightning's

nihilation had begun with frightful rapidity. | flesh, and at length came in sight of the LETTERS OF Mortier, after the most desperate fight- enemy drawn up for battle in a strong

farther extremity shot a thrill of joy charge, and 2,000 of that reserve, of which through his heart No cannon shot before Napoleon had been so sparing, were left on ever carried such hope to his bosom, for the field. Mortier immediately wrote to the he knew that Dupont was charging along Emperor, denouncing Murat, and declaring Terse, Telling Reports to War he would not serve under him. At length Moscow, with its domes, and new foe also, and then commenced the towers, and palaces, appeared in sight vanced guard, gazed long and thoughtfully

> on that goal of his wishes. Murat went forward and entered the gates with his splendid cavalry; but as he passed through the streets, he was struck by the solitude that surrounded him. Nothing was heard but the heavy tramp of his squadrons as he passed along, for a deserted and abandoned city was the meager prize for which such unparalleled efforts had been made.

As night drew its curtain over the splendid Capital, Napoleon entered the gates and immediately appointed Mortier Governor. In his directions he commanded him to abstain from all pillage. "For this, said he, "you shall be answerable with your life. Defend Moscow against all, extract much hope from it: whether friend or foe."

The bright moon rose over the mighty city, tipping with silver the domes of more than two hundred churches, and pouring He says the possession of the river as far up a flood of light over a thousand palaces, as the head of Williams's Island, at least, is a The weary army sank to rest; but there was no sleep for Mortier's eyes. Not the gorgeous and variegated palaces and their rich ernaments-nor the parks and gardens, and Oriental magnificence that everywhere surrounded him, kept him Hooker's troops are now scattered along wakeful, but the ominous foreboding that the line of the railroad, and cannot be got some dire calamity was hanging over the silent Capital. When he entered it, scarcely a living soul met his gaze as he looked down the long streets; and when he broke open the buildings he found parlors and bedrooms and chambers all fur-

nished and in order, but no occupants. This sudden abandonment of their homes betokened some secret purpose yet to be fulfilled. The midnight moon was sailing over the city, when the cry of "fire! reached the ears of Mortier; and the first light over Napoleon's falling Empire was kindled, and that most wondrous scene of modern time commenced, the burning of

[To be continued.]

EDITORIAL NOTE .- The next issue will contain a description of the burning of Moscow, the retirement of the French army and the gramatic events incident to the destruction of the Kremlin.

CHICKAMAUGA.

A Lieutenant-Colonel Tells of the Part His

ral that an ex-soldier should indulge a side first. feeling of pride in the organization to which he belonged, and in which he performed larly the case when it is connected with | in the South. important campaigns culminating in great

passed unnoticed, except perhaps by a commissioned officer failed to receive "honorable mention," when by so doing a particular friend might have found it more difficult to secure promotion.

So little could be seen during a battle, except in front and immediate vicinity of where one was engaged, that it is not with which such a movement can be made strange that much written is discredited by those who feel that they ought to know

The second installment of "Letters of Chas. A. Dana," in the issue of March 3, brings vividly to mind the stirring events connected with Charles a campaign. I was at the time a command of of Gen. Ly lo who wa 1's Division. the First Bri

from the rear This briga ut 1 o'clock of of Widow Gl the second c to we were to and front. I when Rosejoin, as I w crans's Aid the position was to cond

assigned. I had a sh obtained permission from own. Lytte to go to the front, where our skirmish-line was in position, and obtain any news I could as to affairs in our front. On reaching the feit of our skirmish-line I' found a company of the 88th Ill., commanded by Capt. Bross, who afterwards was Colonel of a colored regi-Petersburg, Va., and I also found a gap in | mauga carried away, and army on short the woods on the left of our line, and was told by the Captain that the troops on our

before this. I rode through our line a short distance to the front and could hear plainly commands given by rebel officers to their men, who, although they could not be seen, on account of the brush, I was convinced were forming for a forward movement.

left had been withdrawn some little time

I returned as quickly as possible to our line and ordered Capt. Bross to face his men to the left and move into the timber Struck with admiration at his gallantry, allowing his right to rest where his left then was, and said to him: "You will soon immediate front, and are preparing to

I then with all possible speed made the run for my brigade to report these facts to should think himself happy to die with Gen. Lytle and found it moving to the left them. We have still two guns left, and a and front under the guidance of some officer with the rank of Colonel, who was said to be an Aid of Gen. Rosecians. Upon telling Gen. Lytie what I had seen

and heard, and insisting that the brigade should then and there be put in line-of soon gone, and then nothing was left but battle, he called this Aid and told him he bayonet. But just then a cheer burst | what I had reported. The Aid reforted on their ears over the roar of battle-the | by saying that he had just come from the cheer of approaching deliverance, and they front, and that it was perfectly safe to answered it. That shout was like life to make the movement as we were then gave Negley a similar letter, although he had the dead, and that torn and mangled rem- marching in the usual order. Gen. Lytle repeatedly declared that he ought to be shot, said to me in an undertone:

"Perhaps you are right, Turnbull; but I believe I will not order the men into line-of-

I replied: "We will soon see, General, but heroic band rushed into the arms of who is right," and took my place beside

air, and the bloody conflict was done. We had not in my judgment, marched a cent voice gave the command: "By companies into line." And there, with the men falling rapidly, was formed the first Hiscock's battery was marching between

I was ordered by Gen. Lytle to look after The smoke of battle, which had rolled so the battery and form the second line. While doing this he, with the first line of his brigade, held the enemy in check, and just before my work was completed his energy, horse came on the gallop to the rear, and I

With the enemy passing round us on the right and left, our brigade was of course shattered, but we formed the nucleus around which was gathered more than one thousand stragglers, taken command amid his brave followers, when all hope of by Gen. Sheridan, who tried in vain to communicate with Gen. Thomas.

Passing in the rear to the left to Rossville, we found the rebel cavalry in the gap on the ridge, threw out skirmishers, drove the rebels back, and moved forward. By a His career, as has been remarked, in little after dusk was in communication with Gen. Reynolds, who was, I think, at hope for the final cessation of the storm. We there received orders to "about face"

whole army pouring in. What was left of this brigade at this time, as nearly as I know, was all of Sheridan's Division, which he had under his command, the others having been

separated from him during the battle. We were assigned to the extreme right, and on retreat to Chattanooga the next night were the rear-guard. This is written because I am credibly in

great battle filed with the records in the War Department and perhaps some others who were members of the brigade can help complete the history of the honorable part

specting the starvation of the battery horses were not axaggerated. A few days more and most of them will be dead.

If the effort which Rosecrans intends to make to open the river should be futile, the immediate retreat of this army will follow. Reminiscences and Comments It does not seem possible to hold out here another week without a new avenue of supplies. Gen. Smith says that as he passed among the men working on the fortifications yesterday several shouted "crackers" at

Amid all this, the practical incapacity of Slege of Chattanooga-A Discouraging the General commanding is astonishing, and Period-Dana's Comments on Rosecrans's it often seems difficult to believe him of Management-How the Situation was Resound mind. His imbecility appears to be contagious, and it is difficult for anyone to get anything done.

The pontoon bridge broken three days ago is not yet replaced, though every part is ready to be laid. The telegraph is broken by our The siege of Chattanooga wore on, with the work on the fortifications is carried on so forces. Dana finally succeeded in having slowly that they might as well be abandoned; a talk with Gen. Rosecrans, but did not and if the army is finally obliged to retreat, only by the river behind it.

> the river and keep it, subsistence and forage | honors. can be got here, and we may escape with no worse misfortune than the loss of 12,000 animals.

RELIEF AT LAST.

sent from Chattanooga. The Secretary Corps position was on the elevation same of War himself started West to look Nineteenth, facing south down the valley. Grant to meet him for consultation. The pickets before light. As it was nothing unresult was the issuance of the President's usual to hear some scattering shots, was not regarded of any importance, until they General Order of Oct. 18, which created reported they heard muffled, rumbling tramp troops between the Alleganies and the Corps, had ordered a reconnoissance, and

Editor National Tribune: It is but natu- that they will rather attempt to crush Burn- the Tennessee at the base of Lookout did; otherwise the situation would have Mountain, and the river cleared for been more disastrous. After trying hard to stem the tide, but being compelled to reboats to bring supplies to Chattanooga. treat, they fall back with the other corps en manga Station last Saturday that they would Nov. 15 Sherman's leading divisions masse. honorable service. And this is particu- have East Tennessee if it took every soldier reached Bridgeport. Nov. 23 the enemy's advanced lines were driven back rode along and asked: When I suggested that his animals were too from Orchard Knob, and Gen. Hooker drove the rebels off Lookout Mountain. was by no means so bad as I supposed. It was Nov. 24 the Army of the Cumberland few near comrades, and more than one true, he said, that the mules were a great swept the enemy off Mission Ridge, and the campaign ended with the enemy in dan came rushing down the pike on his utter rout toward the mountains of (The end.)

To Pay for the Kentucky.

M. H. Kerwin, Berlin, Wis., writes: "Some time ago I wrote the Commander-in-Chief suggesting the voluntary donation of my pension for one quarter, providing we could get enough Posts and G.A.R. men interested to provide sufficient money to pay for the Kentucky when she is completed and ready for action. I feel it my duty to help by remitting my pension for one quarter; from those who are unable to make such a sacrifice, one-eighth or less Oct. 17; 10 a. m.-Skies clear; barometer | would be acceptable. It is suggested that indicates fair weather. Courier from Burn- | the ship be turned over to Uncle Sam as a side reports rains much heavier in East Ten- token from the men who did battle from 1861 to 1865. The surviving soldiers of the rebellion have passed the age limit and cannot enlist again. Many of them are

receiving pensions for disabilities. "I believe it a patriotic duty to assist our good old Uncle Samuel. We cannot forget that during the past few years, when panies came and supposedly solid banks failed, when wages went down, when mills were closed, and the wheels of prosperity ceased to revolve, the pensioners received their payments regularly. I would select the Kentucky in preference to the Kearsarge, because it is named after a Southern State and would show a more friendly feeling toward our late enemies.

"Gen. Gobin in his reply said that the matter must be individual and voluntary. I wish the matter laid before all the G.A.R. Posts, and ! think it will meet the hearty

HIS CHALLENGE. "Now let dose Spaniards tum on."

Has No Doubts About It. W. G. Balting, 137th N. Y., Grand Island,

Hooker sent our brigade into the charge at The next day the dispiriting rains set Resaca to capture the fort, when others had 6th Md., with the 10th Vt. boys, came to tried in vain. We simply got there in our his assistance, part fought while the rest usual style-capturing the fort and four ran back the pieces. Napoleon guns. During the evening following a squad from the 20th Conn. came up and helped to take the guns out of the | Gen, Keifer was wounded in the leit arm. fort. Comrade W. E. Phillips, 129th Ill., Our gallant General never left his comclaims that his brigade was in that melee. If any of Ward's Brigade or any other 'Blue him to Appointation, and on June 20, 1865, Star' man got nearer than a half or a we bade him farewell at Arlington Hights grow worse and worse. The roads are in quarter of a mile of the fort that day there for our homes. such a state that wagons are eight days mak- is nothing in evidence to show it. They have to admit when pinned down to facts that the 137th N. Y. (Ireland's Brigade), of the White Star Division, made the capture and held the works. It was about one fourth of a mile from the fort where we tery was firing at us from an elevation on compelled to throw overboard portions of passed over those 'Blue Star' men of

Chaplain of Fair Post, 322, Spencerville, O., | tenant objected, as there were officers who last night states that he saw fully 500 teams | writes that he is opposed to the Civil Service | halted between the mountain and the river, law, and thinks that nearly every veteran in without forage for the animals and unable to his vicinity desires its repeal. Chaplain Holloway thinks that the purpose of the law is I rode through the camps here yesterday, to protect in office those who had been ap-

CEDAR

on Mooted Points.

"FACTS" ABOUT THE BATTLE.

Nineteenth Corps Man Thinks the Johnnies Could Not Have Been Stayed Under the Circumstances.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Facts about the Cedar Creek battle are that the Nineteenth and Eighth Corps were flanked and driven out of their camps (quoting Gen. Wright in his report of the battle), and no pioneers as fast as it is re-established, and force of the same strength could have stayed the steamboat is rendered useless by the care- the impetuousness and onslaught of the lessness or wantonness of her crew, while victorious enemy. However, I am much the work on the fortifications is carried on so interested in the various explanations given by comrades participating in the conflict. Many comrades write that the Sixth Corps was most conspicuous, and took the the probability is that it will fall back like a brunt of the fight, and should have the rabble, leaving its artillery, and protected laurels and be called Hero. On the other hand, the Eighth and Nineteenth invari-If, on the other hand, we regain control of ably come in equally for a share of the

It is admitted the attack was made on the left, confronting the Eighth Corps, which was facing partially southeast. The Ninetcenth in the center, three-eighths of a mile or more to the west and a little to the rear of the Eighth on the hill, crossing This was the last dispatch which Dana the turnpike, facing southeast. The Sixth

There was some firing by the outer

o retreat from here and attempt to hold the line of the Cumberland Mountains.

Mississippi, removed Gen. Rosecrans from the Cumberland Mountains.

Such movement against this army he thinks

Mississippi, removed Gen. Rosecrans from the Company of will be made only in the event that they ac- Cumberland, and made Gen. Thomas burst through the darkness of the morning deafening yells from thousands of cumulate here a force enormously superior to his successor. Thenceforth intense ac- throats; then came the blaze and crash of tivity reigned. Gen. Grant reached musketry, and on the rebels swept like a cyclone up the hill and into the camp of

The Sixth Corps had more time to form into line, and it gave them an advantage: On Oct. 27 the rebels were driven off and under obligation to do just what they

I got a ball through my leg, and struggled along with my gun for a crutch. A comrade

'You are wounded?" "Yes," said I.

Lowell, Mass.

"Well, get on this horse." So he helped me to mount, and we started in the direction of the turnpike, coming to the pike near Newtown just as Sherihorse.-Stephen H. Lane, 30th Mass.,

A VERMONTER'S STORY.

Tells What He and His Companions Did at Cedar Creek.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: There being large detail for picket duty on the night of Oct. 18, 1864, under Lieut, Cooper, of Co. A. I was stationed in front of the Belview House, Gen. Sheridan's Headquarters. Capt. Getchel was in command of the post. All went well until about 4 o'clock a. m. The first noise I heard was on the right: then 15 or 20 minutes later I heard a terrible elatter of musketry and yelling.

The fog lifted with break of day, then we could see that the Johnnies were in our camp. The Captain went back to the reserve, and in a few minutes sent a man to

tell me to come. As I left the post I saw a large force of rebel cavalry advancing. At the reserve the Captain was having a spat with the officer of the day in regard to our leaving the post. I told the Captain what I saw as I left the post. Then he says: "Come on, boys; follow me." On we went across the Creek. We heard the bullets whistling. Looking

to the right and rear, we saw a line of skirmishers advancing in the same direction we were going. We kept on until we came to a burying-ground inclosed with a board fence. Being somewhat out of breath, we threw ourselves on opposite side of the fence and gave them a few rounds. Asa Thompson, of my company, was killed here, and two were wounded. The enemy were still advancing. It seemed to me that Early's army had all their guns on us. We retreated, as our little squad was

small and getting thinned out. The first thing we struck was some German cavalry in edge of timber, who told us we couldn't pass that way, and guided us to the right. There we found our regiment and Col. Thomas. He was planning for the charge that was soon to take place. It was here I saw Gen. Sheridan riding

up and down the lines uttering words of cheer. We rested here until about 4 o'clock p. m., when the order came for the forward On we went, the enemy taking advantage of every obstruction, fence, or wall. Our

own works was their last stand. With Custer's and Merritt's cavalry boys on their flanks, it was good-by, Johnnies, Then came the stampede of Early's army, What a road that was to Fisher's Hill, strewn with knapsacks, blankets, haversacks, canteens, and arms of all descriptions! What a jam at the bridge-baggage wagons, ambulances, artillery. On we went to Fisher's Hill .- F. C. Forbes, Co. D. 8th Vt., Williston, Vt.

KEIFER'S BRIGADE.

Stood Against Two Battle-lines-McKnight 1 Guns Saved.

Editor National Tribune: The 6th Md. lay at the right of Headquarters, about 600 or 0 yards from it, which was a large house on the Martinsburg pike. The first we knew of the battle was a noise we took for our supply-trains going to Martinsburg for supplies. It was in reality the rebs, already within our lines and coming down the hill from Wright's Headquarters.

Objects were not discernible at a distance as we formed a line of-battle on a little eminence in front of our tents, on the right bank of the Creek. Ours was the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, commanded by Gen. J. Warren Keifer, and the following composed it: 138th Pa., 9th N. Y. H. A., 6th Md., 10th Vt., 67th Pa., and 122d and 124th Ohio.

We held our line until broken by two lines-of-battle, and then fell back in good order, taking with us McKnight's battery. Neb., writes: "On May 15, 1864, Gen. The cannoneers had left their pieces, and McKnight was almost alone. When the

Thirty-eight men of our brigade fell on that little one spot. Shortly after this

I think we fell back about three or four miles that day, and were formed behind a stone fence, advancing skirmishers when Gen. Sheridan arrived.

Just as he came to our line a rebel batour left. The first officer Sheridan saw was Lieut, R. J. Perrine, 6th Md., whom he ordered to charge the battery with all the J. B. Holloway, Co. F, 43d Ohio, and | men in his immediate vicinity. The Lieuoutranked him, such as Mai, Wood and others of the 9th N. Y.; but Sheridan swore.

and said: "You are a Brigadier-General for the present. Take that battery." And he did. Thomas M. Lewis, 6th Md., Postmaster, Sterling Run, Pa.

tion, he obtained for his son, when 23 head of 20,00 men, w to keep nearly around him, Mortier towered like a pillar of

MARSHAL MORTIER AT THE BATTLE OF DIRNSTEIN.

This picture represents an incident of the battle of Dirnstein. | been heroic. Headley says: "Struck with admiration at his gal-Mortier's Division had fought between two Russian armies for several hours of the day, and the combat was continued into the of true heroism; 'keep that for the wounded. He who has the night. Dupont was approaching to Mortier's aid, but the Mar- honor to command such brave soldiers should think himself shal's division was sadly depleted by casualties, and it seemed happy to die with them. Close up the ranks for a last effort."

Here, by his knowledge and good behavior, he was soon promoted to the rank of Adjutant-General. On the Rhine, un- finding they could not save the Capital, der Pichegru and Moreau, and in Switzer- crossed over the Danube to the left shore land under Massena, he fought bravely in to escape the pursuit of Napoleon and

General of a division. At the rupture of the peace of Amiens, he was ordered to march into Hanover cept their march towards Moravia. with 25,000 men. With scarcely any op-position, he occupied the country and acted as humanely and uprightly as his tween it and a range of rocky hills, formorders allowed him; and on the assump- | ing a deep and narrow defile. Mortier was tion of the imperial crown by Napoleon, | at the former place, hastening the march

was made Marshal of the Empire. He was in the campaigns of Austerlitz, | pushed forward with only the single di-Jena, Eylau, and Friedland-now operating with the main army, and now left by army to follow close in the rear. himself to act against detached portions of the enemy; and yet in all circumstances,

the same heroism and loftiness of char-In 1808 he was placed over a part of the army in Spain, and reduced Badojos, after Peninsula was marked by no brilliant actions. He was ever found humane, ately to attack the enemy's position. generous, and upright, while he bore a

part in that unhappy war. manded the Young Guard; but was not assault. In a short time the action becalled to fight in any great battle till the came desperate, and the grenadiers on retreat commenced. At Dresden, Lutzen, both sides could almost touch each other and around Paris, in that last death in the close encounter. The Russian struggle of Napoleon, he bore himself troops came pouring back to sustain the worthy of his renown and won laurels rear-guard, while the French advanced

made him Peer of France and Knight of the one side and steady firmness on the St. Louis, and bestowed on him the com- other, the struggle grew hotter every momand of the Sixteenth Military Division, ment. On the return of the Emperor from Elba, Mortier was appointed by Louis over the his "excellent judgment and patriotism"

he might think best. MADE A PEER.

Mortier thought it best to join his former Emperor at Pairs. He was immediately made Peer, and appointed Inspector of the Frontiers on the East and North. Napoleon designed to have had him command the Young Guard at Waterloo, but he was taken sick and compelled to remain in-XVIII., on his restoration, denied him a Deputies, and Governor of the Fifteenth

restored to the Peerage. After the revolution of 1830, he gave in his adhesion to Louis Phillippe, and retained his rank.

Mortier was a noble-hearted man, of of incorruptible integrity. Napoleon loved | brightly upon him, had suddenly become | ture breathed long and peacefully. some of his Generals for their chivalric black as midnight. devotion to him, while he had no great! admiration for their characters, others he tolerated because they were useful; while affection. Mortier was one of these. Napoleon loved the frank, unostentatious and heroic chieftain, whom he had proved in so many trying circumstances.

Mortier was not an impulsive man, though capable of being strongly aroused. His excitement steaded him, and in the moment of extreme peril he was as calm as if in perfect safety. He would manuver his men under the murderous fire of a note to cheer them on, moved with a firm hundred cannon as composedly as in a step into the dark entrance, resolved to peaceful review. Having determined what | cut his way through, or die in the effort. he ought to do, he seemed to give himself no concern about the results to himself.

of a battlefield like some uncient hero. while his calm and powerful voice would restore confidence in the very moment of despair. He never murmired like Bernadotte and St. Cyr, at the trying circumstances in which the Emperor placed him. If a sacrifice was to be made, and he was selected as the victim, he made no complaint; and where his duty as a commander placed him, there he stood and fought-apparently caring little whether

he fell or was saved in the struggle. He was less ambitious and vain than

lantry, and thinking all was lost, his officers besought him to

step into a bark they saw and escape. 'No,' said he, in the spirit on the point of utter annihilation. Mortier's own conduct had I Soon Dupont arrived, and the Russians retreated. years of age, a commission in a regiment of parallel on the left shore. Murat, with the fire before his men, as they closed sternly advanced guard, was pressing with his behind him. Nearly three-fourths of his accustomed audacity towards Vienna.

his place, and was finally promoted to effect a junction with reinforcements that were coming up. Mortier was aware of through the enemy with his sword. this, and pressed eagerly forward to inter-As you pass from Dirnstein to Stein, the only road winds by the Danube, and beof his columns; and eager to advance,

vision of Gazan, leaving orders for the Passing through this defile, he approached Stein at daybreak, and found the rearwhether victorious or defeated, exhibiting guard of the Russian army posted on hights in front of the town, sustained by

powerful batteries, which swept the road along which he was marching. Notwithstanding his inferiority of numa siege of 55 days; but his career in the bers, and the murderous fire he should be forced to encounter, he resolved immedi- strongest grenadier bent like a smitten

As the broad daylight of a November morning spread over the Danube, he In the expedition to Russia, he com- opened his fire on them, and rushed to the with rapid step along the road to aid their After the abdication of Napoleon, Louis | companions. With headlong courage on

Neither would yield, and Mortier stood hour after hour amid the wasting storm; Army of the North with the Duke of Or- till at length he began to grow anxious for leans. But the Prince, finding he could | the issue, and at 11 o'clock, to hurry up not secure the fidelity of the troops, which his troops, galloped back to Dirnstein. the mere mention of Napoleon's name was | Spurring furiously along the defile, he enough to shake, fled, leaving the com- came up to Dupont's division-a little mand to Mortier, bidding him do what in | beyond the farther entrance-and urged him to redouble his speed. Then, putting spurs to his horse, he again hastened back to the scene of strife. But what was his astonishment, on emercing from the road, to behold a Russian army issuing from the hills, and marching

> straight for its entrance. A DANGEROUS PERIOD.

Doctoroff, with his whole division, had made a circuitous march during the comactive till the second overthrow. Louis bat; and, cutting off Mortier's retreat, was about to take possession of the defile. As seat in the Chamber of Peers; but in 1816 | the Marshal left the main road to escape along the hillsides, and saw the dense Military Division, and three years after masses pouring silently into that narrow pass, his heart for a moment stopped beat- deadly strife had stained its banks with be formed. ing; for his own doom, and that of his blood brave troops, seemed to be scaled. Crushed ! between the two armies, there was no hope for him, unless Dupont came to his the river, or lay along the hillsides like great valor, tempered with prudence, and relief. The morning that had dawned so thin vapor, calm and tranquil; while na-

But his resolution was immediately aken. There was but one course left for him, unless he intended to surrender; and some few received both his respect and that was, to march back, and endeavor to

cut his way through to his army. Beheld that single division pressed in front by the whole Russian army, and cut seemed lost, exhibit not only the greatoff in the rear, slowly retiring towards that ness of the warrior, but the nobleness of silent gorge. Battling back the host that | the man. pressed after him, and sent their destructive storms of grapeshot through his torn ranks, Mortier formed his men into a solid column, and without a drum or trumpet

But a sight, dread enough to appal the stoutest heart, met his gaze as he looked near the Emperor's person. He took no Tall and well-formed, his splendid and along the narrow strip of road between the commanding figure moved amid the chaos rocks and the Danube. As far as the eye | which the Grand Army passed to Moscow, could see, there was nothing but dense for Napoleon was sparing both of the battalions of the enemy in order of battle. Young and Old Guard, and would not Without shrinking, however, the steady column moved with fixed bayonets into the

living mass. A deadly fire received them, and the carnage at once became dreadful. With burying their flery loads in their ranksswept in front by incessant discharges of mained merely a speciator of the fight. musketry-trampled under foot by the cavalry, and crushed between two armies,

whole division had fallen in this Ther-In the meantime, the Russian allies, mopylee, and nothing but its skeleton was left standing, looking as if a hurricane had passed through it. Still he would not yield, but rousing his men by his words and example, cleared a terrible path

With his majestic form rising above the throng that tossed like a wreck on a strong current about him, he was visible to all his men. Sometimes he would be seen completely enveloped by the Russian grenadiers, while his dripping saber swept in rapid circles round his head, drinking the life of some poor wretch with every blow, as he moved steadily on in the lane he made for himself. Parrying sword cut and bayonet thrust, he trod amid this chaos and death as if above the power of fate.

With friends and foes falling like Auumn leaves around him, he still remained untouched; and it was owing to his amazing strength alone, and the skill and power. with which he wielded his saber, that he escaped death. His strokes fell like lightning on every side, and under them the

WORDS OF A HERO. and thinking all was lost, his officers besought him to step into a bark they saw moored to the shore and escape. "No," said he, in the spirit of true heroism, keep that for the wounded. He who has the honor to command such brave soldiers few boxes of grapeshot-we are almost through. Close up the ranks for a last

effort." And they did close up, and move intrepidly into the fire. But the last of the ammunition was

nant of a column closed up for a final The Russians flew up a side valley before the onset; and with the shout, "France, battle now." France, you have saved us!" that weary their deliverers. A loud hurrah rent the him,

here and there, showed how close and fierce the struggle had been. The deep and solemn silence that succeeded this uproar was broken only by line of this brigade under a terrific fire. he was elected member of the Chamber of being taken prisoner himself, and wound the groans of the wounded or the sullen murmur of the Danube, that rolled its the two brigade lines, and had to be gotten bright waters along as calmly as if no out of the way before the second line could he only commands a division. Gen. Rose-

> flercely over the scene, now being above Mortier had been out generaled, but not | knew Cen. Lytle was killed. conquered, and his bearing on this occasion stamped him as a true hero. The decision to cut his way through the enemy or perish; the personal courage he exhibited, and the noble resolution to fall

IN THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION. Spain, was not a brilliant one; but he appears before us again in his true charthat time on the extreme left of our line. acter in the expedition to Russia. The honorable post of commander of the Young | and return to Rossville, where we found the Guard was given to him, and his place was active part in the great combats through

allow them to be engaged. At Borodino Nev and Murat, in the midst of the conflict, sent frequently to Napoleon for its aid, and though it marched moment the French should yield, it re-As the army approached Moscow, Murat

to the margin of the battle, ready to pour formed that there has never been a report the cannon thundering on their rear, and its massive columns on the enemy the of the part taken by this brigade in this and Mortier were ordered to advance on the the escape of that brave division seemed city. They marched for two days with it took in it.-John M. Turnbull, Lieutenmany of the other Marshals, and was utterly hopeless. Indeed, the work of an- nothing to eat but bruised wheat and horse- ant, Co. C, 36th Ill., Monmouth, Ill.

sine qua non to the holding of Chattanooga, but that it is impossible for him to make any movement toward gaining such possession until Gen. Hooker's troops are concentrated and his transportation gets up. together before next Wednesday. The wagons must all have arrived by that time, into the situation, and summoned Gen. and if the enemy does not interfere sooner

Department from the Front.

VIII.

(Continued from last week.)

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the situation very dark for the Union

Oct. 16.-I have just had a full conversa-

tion with Gen. Rosecrans upon the situation.

lieved.

Lookout Valley may then be attempted. Rosecrans, however, expects that as soon as Rosecrans, however, expects that as soon as the weather will allow the enemy will cross the Military Division of the Mississippi, through the bushes at a distance before light, that any notice was taken. And yet the river in force on our left, and then it will with Gen. Grant in command of all the it seemed impossible that misty morning. be necessary for us to fight a battle, or else to retreat from here and attempt to hold the

the movement upon Raccoon Mountain and

line of the Cumberland Mountains. ours, so that we should fight, if at all, at a great disadvantage. It is his opinion that they are collecting such a force, because, first, Chattanooga Oct. 23, and the next day the Eighth Corps. it is a military probability; secondly, we hear | began preparations for driving the rebels | The Eighth Corps were drove back to the of their gathering men here from every place off the line of supply, and bringing up who were surprised to see the Eighth Corps of the deserters represent their numbers as men and rations enough to secure undisgreatly increased, and a smart negro boy, puted possession of the country. Sher- endeavored, as had the Eighth Corps, to who came in this morning, said that two train man was ordered up with all speed, and The Sixth Corps, had more time to the Light Corps, to make a stand, but on the Johnnies went. loads arrived at Chickamauga Station yester- Hooker advanced. day, and they are coming all the time. But Gen. Rosecrans says he inclines to the opinion

The same negro boy reports that he heard Jefferson Davis say in a speech at Chicka-

weak to move the army with any promptness Many heroic acts of private soldiers and efficacy, Rosecrans answered that the case deal worn down, but both they and the artillery horses were still capable of use. But even if he could get along without being obliged to evacuate Chattanooga, he said it was certain | Georgia. that even with Hooker he is too weak for any offensive movement. It is his opinion that 100,000 to 125,000 men is the smallest army

> FEARS OF REBEL PLANS. The army began to be thoroughly alarmed, lest the rebels should move per of the staff around them, and get between them and

upon Atlanta, with reasonable certainty of

Nashville. nessee than here, and streams more swollen. ler, and who Tennessee here still rising, but Sequatchie falling. Wagons will probably be able to ford near Jasper to-day. Col. Atkins, commanding at Dallas [Harrison's Landing], re-

ports some small indications of rebel purpose to cross in that vicinity. Atlanta papers of 13th report that previous to Jeff. Davis's visit here he sent an Aid, who reported that the dissensions in Bragg's army could only be composed by Davis himself. ment, and lost his life in the explosion at Deserters report rebel bridge across Chicka-

> rations in consequence. No news from Sherman. Weather warm. ROSECRANS'S INEFFICIENCY. The same day Dana returns to the old theme of Rosecrans's inability to approval of more than half the boys of command the army, and cope with the

situation. He says: 11 a. m.-The general organization of this army is inefficient and its discipline defective. The former proceeds from the fact that Gen. Rosecrans insists on personally directing have to fall back, as the rebels are in your every department, and keeps everyone waiting and uncertain till he himself can directly supervise every operation. The latter proceeds from his utter lack of firmness, his passion for universal applause, and his incapacity to hurt any man's feelings by just severity. It is certain that if it had been left to him, McCook and Crittenden might

have lost other battles and fled from other fields without a word of censure. As I have already reported, McCook got from him a whitewashing letter, and Crittenden might have got one had he not been too proud to ask for it. In the same way he and although the official reports of Gen. Brannan, Gen. Wood, and Col. Harker leave

no doubt of his guilt. I learn, on the best evidence, that a few months ago Gen. Stanley defeated an important operation by being drunk at the critical moment, and that he has repeatedly Nearly six thousand men lay piled in quarter of a mile when we were met by a been guilty of that offense while in the disghastly beaps along the road, while broken terrific volley of musketry. Gen. Lytle charge of the most important duties in the muskets and twisted bayonets, scattered wheeled his horse, and with his magnification, while broken the muskets and twisted bayonets, scattered wheeled his horse, and with his magnification. field, yet Gen. Rosecrans has never taken any notice of the fact. He cannot bear to hurt Stanley's feelings, and prefers, instead, to

jeopardize the cause of the country. Another illustration is found in the case of Gen, Rousseau, who is discontented because crans told me on Thursday that he was thinking of giving him the command of all Tennessee lately held by Granger, and requiring all his extraordinary talent, quickness, and

There is thus practically no discipline for superior officers, and of course the evil, though less pernicious in the lower grades, is everywhere perceptible.

MORE DISCOURAGEMENT.

in again, and the hopes of the army began to ebb. Dana telegraphs: Oct. 18; 11 a. m.-Rain began about midhight and still continues, but the barometer is rising and the wind has shifted, so that we

Meanwhile, our condition and prospects ing the journey from Stevenson to Chattanooga, and some which left on the 10th have not yet arrived. Though subsistence stores are so nearly exhausted here, the wagons are their precious cargo in order to get through | Ward's Brigade." at all. The returning trains have now for some days been stopped on this side of the Sequatchie, and a civilian who reached here

move in any direction. and can testify that my previous reports re- pointed for purely partisan reasons.